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# COUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1889.

# TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

gn.—Later dispatches describe the buref-hich caused the naval disaster at Apia, on; many of the ships were unable to put to in account of the lack of coal; Queen Victoria message of sympathy to President Harrison. Sir Philip Henry Curzie will succeed to Sir Julian Pauncefote's former office. — The Liffel Tower in Paris was opened. — Emperor William visited the flooded district.

mestic.-Republicans in the Legislature de ded to press the Excise bill and the Bailot Reform bill to a vote before adjournment on May 16 === The Pope's letter in reply to the Ameran Bishops was received by Cardinal Gibbons.

It was stated in Baltimore that Robert Gartt would soon return to his home near that ejty. A snowstorm occurred in northern New-York

City and Suburban,-A negro stabled his to death in a fight and escaped. sion in local naval circles; a general verdic ling further particulars, that it was unavoid Representatives of many German es in the city met to push forward their clans for the Washington Centennial . John A. Duff, the well-known theatrical manager, died. local branch of the Nationalist Club of on was formed here. === An Italian in iamsburg murdered a fellow-countryman and himself wounded by his victim's brother. - All the concert halls closed.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and threatening. Temperature yesterday:

Persons going out of town for the summer can use the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for 90 cents per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.55 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

board of officers, of which Commander F. Green is president, is engaged at the y Yard in investigating charges that ironand steel plates for the new vessels were d by incompetent workmen who were yed last fall, and then thrown into the river to remove all evidence of the blundering. These bunglers were employed solely for politsons. Secretary Tracy's purpose is to m who they were and bring them to punishnt. The Secretary is furnishing abundant ce of a sincere intention to carry out sed determination that only comp ressed determined and retained in the

Mr. George H. Bates's contribution to the cuseku of the Samoan question, reprinted on other page from the April "Century," is ant for two reasons, apart from the interest now attaching to everything lates to Samos; one, that Mr. Bates was cent by Mr. Bayard in 1886 to Samoa as a Commissioner of the United States; the other, not he was recently appointed one of the three a to the Berlin Conference on noun affairs. Mr. Bates has pronounc s as to our relations with Sumon; but as ticle was presumably written before his stment by President Harrison, it should not be taken as expressing anything more than his opinion as a private individual.

coked for under a fortnight at best. Mean-le, there will inevitably be endless specula-na to the cause of the catastrophe and the caus why the vessels were not able to get of the way of the hurricane. There appears ground for believing that one reason reposed harbor was not abandoned at etc. If their fires were out, as was probably case, they could not have got up steam and in sea before the hurricane, which, accord-to all accounts, came suddenly, broke upon to all accounts, came suddenly, profice upon on. Coal in Apis was held at as high a me as \$18 a ton, and naturally none would used except in case of real necessity. If scaling station at Pugo-Pego had been establed, our vessels might have escaped.

the disgraceful performance of last here will be little dissent from the that there is no better thing for the pect now that this final act will a is a prospect new take the prospect where the long delayed, as Friday of next where the law fixed appropriate the many pending

Reform bill, which was passed by the Assembly as in some degree an offset to the Speaker's extraordinary use of his power. It is considered certain that the Senate will act favorably on this bill, and the Governor is known to favor the principle. The enactment of such a law will atone for a good deal of wasted time and useless, or worse than useless, legislation.

According to the forecast of our corre spondent at Albany, this week will witness the sage by the Assembly of the Ballot Reform bill and the Excise Commission's bill. It is probable that the latter will be taken up on Wednesday and the former on Thursday. A solid Democratic array against both measures is looked for, and from the vote taken last week it is thought that four Republican Assemblymen will oppose the Excise bill. As the Republican strength, after General Batcheller's retirement, is only seventy-eight, this will leave only seventy-four votes in the affirmative -nine more than are required. This is on the supposition that all the Republicans are in their places, as they ought by all means to be when a measure of such importance is under consideration.

ELECTION REFORMS.

Ballot-Reform bills, differing in details but designed to embody the same principles, have been adopted in the New-Jersey House by a nearly unanimous vote, only two Democrats opposing, and advanced to a third reading in the New-York Assembly by a partisan vote, the Democrats most foolishly resisting. Comparison of these measures in their details is not at present essential. They are supported by good citizens only for vital features in which they are essentially alike, while they are opposed only for partisan reasons which go equally against any and every similar measure of reform. It would give Governor Hill an infamous eminence indeed if by his individual objection on purely partisan grounds a measure should be defeated in this State which differs in no essential particulars from the one adopted, with the assent of every Republican and every Democrat except two, in a Democratic Legislature so partisan as the New-Jersey body has shown itself in other matters.

The key of the situation in New-Jersey is that sundry organizations of labor voters have asked for the adoption of the Australian system. The bill passed in New-Jersey originated with a representative of that interest, and is demanded by labor voters as a measure of justice and personal freedom from undue influence. Whether these voters are mistaken or not as respects the present freedom of the votes of workingmen, in this at least they are unquestionably right, that it is for the interest of all workingmen, as of all good citizens of any party, to secure as fair, free and honest elections as possible. When Governor Hill commits himself against a measure which is thus demanded by the representatives of organized labor across the river, he may profitably consider whether the workingmen in this State also may not distrust his motives and condemn his course.

No estimate of the partisan effect of this neasure is of value, based upon the judgment of individuals respecting particular localities. If it should be passed, corrupt and corrupting influences in either party would lose a considerable portion of their power, and it might be naturally inferred that this would make a difference against one of the parties in some localities, and against the other in other localities. But there is much reason to believe that the instinct of Governor Hill, a Past Master in the arts of corruption, is entirely correct-that a purer, freer, and more honest election will everywhere and always work to the disadvantage of the Democratic party in the long run. That, at least, will be the popular interpretation of his opposition, if he ventures to yeto the New-York bill, while the Democrata of New-Jersey, far more shrewd in this particular at least, do not suffer themselves to be regarded as relying upon corruption of the ballot-box for political success.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

At the recent hearing at Albany on the bill providing for the transfer of insane paupers from the county to the State asylums the opposition made little or no headway. Mr. Davis, a member of the Erie County Board of Supervisors, who was the principal speaker against the measure, argued that county care is cheaper than State care. The answer is, that such an assertion is merely an unwarrantable assumption. No statistics can be drawn upon to substantiate Mr. Davis's statement. The counties do not keep their accounts in such a manner that the cost of maintaining the insane can be determined with anything like accuracy. In the last annual report of the State Board of Charities we find this paragraph in relation to the point at issue: "The county asylum is merely an integral part of the poor-house and of the pauper economy and administration. There being no data showing the actual cost of county care, there can be no comparison of such cost with that of State care of the insane."

Mr. Davis, finding that it cost the State \$5 80 per capita a week last year to take care of the acute insane in the Buffalo State Asylum, feels justified in holding that it would cost the State as high a figure as that to care for the chronic insane of the counties. Such a proposition is self-refuting. The cost of maintaining the chronic insane is one thing, and the cost of maintaining the acute insane is another and a very different thing. The State Board of Charities report that "the counties, as a rule, retain their able-bodied patients, who labor on the farm or in the house, and transfer their most violent cases and their most filthy cases to State care. The productive labor of the industrial insane is thus lost, while the expense of the dangerous and troublesome insane is charged to the State care. The general cost of maintenance is thus increased per capita for the entire population of the State asylums." It is evident from these considera tions that it is folly to claim that county cost is cheaper than State cost. Mr. Davis reasons

But the economical ought not to be regarded as the most important feature of the question If it can be shown that the State is in a position to do better for the insane than the counties can, then this bill ought to be passed, even the exposed harbor was not abandoned at the can, then this bill ought to be passed, even if it calls for the expenditure of more money than it takes to maintain the existing system. And laying aside the question of dollars and cents, there is nothing to be said against the bill. The State Board of Charities mention a number of cogent reasons why such a measure ought to command the general support. These reasons have already been presented in THE TRIBUNE. They have commended themselves to all the great medical organizations of the State, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, to every intelligent philanthropist who has stud-led the question of the treatment of the insune. Outside of New-York the public sentiment in fayor of State care is practically unanimous. The replies to the letters of inquiry sent out by the State Charities Aid Society establish this

There is no politics in this beneficent mensure, and no attempt is made to oppose it on poor but kind homes into the country by THE high, unselfish ground. It failed last year, but TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund return at the and

if the Legislature does its duty, it will not fail this time.

THE LAST WEERS OF THE SESSION. The Legislature at Albany last week adopted resolution to adjourn sine die Mer 16. only a month and a half remains of this session -less than a month and a half, indeed, since there is little probability that the weekly recess from Friday until Monday will be omitted; and it is understood that the Legislature will adjourn for a week in order to witness and share in the Washington Centennial exercises. But although final adjournment is so near at hand, the important measures of the year have yet to be disposed of. Neither the Ballot Re form bill nor the Excise bill has had its third reading. The Prison bill, which seems likely to command the greatest support, has been reported, but has been recommitted. The most important of the annual fiscal measures, the Supply bill, has still to be considered.

In a word, the unfinished business includes about all the business in which the general public feel an interest. It is not an encouraging situation. If the Legislature expects to get through creditably by May 16, it will have to work like a beaver during the coming six weeks. Let the passes for the floor be revoked. the lobby be rigorously excluded, the fiveminute rule be enforced. If these things are done, and if the Republicans in the Senate and Assembly are united and diligent at all points, they can clear the calendar of the measures which must be attended to if they would escape the condemnation of their constituents by the middle of next month. Let our friends at Albany look to it. A great responsibility rests upon them.

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF. Truly, the Free Traders have most winning ways to make people hate them. They are persistently affirming that Protectionists naturally delight in trusts and other combinations to fleece the public, but are moved to denounce them only because convinced that they tend to render the protective system unpopular. This is, of course, an indecent slander, for Protec tionists, at least as ardently as any other citizens, desire the welfare of the community, and are more willing than others to make some personal sacrifices in order to secure permanent benefits for all consumers. They believe that protection does encourage the development of home industry, and consequently increased competition among home producers, and therefore surer and more lasting benefits to consumers than can by any other mode be secured. The Free Trader does not believe this, and has a right to his deluzions. But he has no right to falsify the record by pretending or implying that Protectionists, who consent to sacrifices for the public good, do not desire that end as much as Free Traders, who selfishly refuse to make temporary personal sacrifices for lasting pablic benefits.

The sincere advocate of protection is one who honestly believes that the highest advantages in the end for all the people of the country are to be attained by duties which develop home production and competition. The Free Trader can only discredit himself by denying to his opponents honesty of belief or sincerity of purpose on this point. But it necessarily follows, from the root idea and controlling aims of the Protectionist, that he must be uncompromisingly hostile to any and every process by which home production is checked to the disadvantage of consumers, or home competition restricted for the purpose of plundering them. He could not be a genuine Protectionist if he were not zealous to see home production developed and home competition increased, so that the objects of protection may be most fully and speedily attained. Even a temporary agreement to restrict production, because of an actual deficiency of demand, he naturally views with distrust because, first of all, it cuts down the demand for American labor and tends to depress wages, and second, it is exceedingly apt to be prolonged and extended as a means of extorting from consumers unnatural prices.

No other attitude of mind for the Protectionist is logical, or consistent with his zeal for the welfare of the people or the uplifting of labor. It is therefore a most unjust perversion to represent him as the friend or ally of combinations which have no other object than to defeat the ruling aims of his economic philosophy. The slander is only a little more dishonest when the trust or combination in question is notoriously made up of persons who are hostile to protection, who ewe no advantage to the protective policy, and who use the money and influence they possess to defeat that policy. The trusts which have been aided by protective duties, if any such exist, do injure the cause in the public estimation, and that is an additional and honorable reason for opposing them, but no such additional reason is needed. They kindle public indignation against the men who abuse opportunities granted for the public benefit and strive to turn them into instruments of private greed. But sincere Protectionists require no such stimulus to oppose methods which have no other object than the practical defeat of their aims and principles.

CHILDREN IN DANGER.

There is now before the Assembly of this State a bill which provides that commitments of children to benevolent and reformatory institutions shall be reviewed as to the facts by any court of record on demand within thirty days. The bill was introduced by Mr. Hamilton, and perhaps his action is a simple formality, which he will explain in due time. Even if it should appear that he was befriending the measure, we should not think of criticising his motives, but should merely repeat with greater emphasis the opinion that the bill ought to be killed, since the support of such a man would necessarily increase the danger of its passage. The law under which neglected and vicious children are rescued and provided with a fair chance in life is not in need of amendment. Under its operation for a century an incalculable amount of suffering and degradation has been relieved, and tens of thousands of children who seemed destined to become outcasts and criminals have grown into virtuous men and women. Errors of judgment there may have been, since magistrates are not in-fallible, but the cases which could be fairly regarded as suggestive of a wilful and perverse exercise of authority have been so few as to furnish no valid argument against the

That provision of the present law under which commitments may be annulled by the Supreme Court supplies every essential safe-guard. The effect of the proposed law would be to restore many of the unfortunate wards of the State to the unmerciful hands of brutal parents and guardians. The bill before the Assembly provides for a rehearing of facts upon application within thirty days. Doubtless those who bonestly favor this measure suppose that this brief time limit will afford ample pro-tection to the best interests of the child. They do not reflect how complete a metamorphosis a month of care and comfort is capable of profucing in a half-starved, maltreated boy or Many of the children who are sent from poor but kind homes into the country by THE

of a fortnight so changed that their par scarcely recognize them, and there can be no doubt that a month of good food, cleanliness and gentle treatment would obliterate in many a child for whom Mr. Gerry's society had interfered the strongest evidence of the misery from which it had been rescued. And not only would this physical testimony be lost upon a rehearing, but the witnesses would commonly be missing, and in a majority of cases when a determined effort to recover the child was made it would be found impossible to maintain the

State's superior claim. The longing which parents evince under suc circumstances to retain possession of their children generally testifies not to natural affection, but to selfishness and avarice, and not seldom to the most detestable and inhuman motives of which it is possible to conceive. And even where a trace of love survives amid the debasements and brutalities with which they surround their offspring, it ought not to be weighed for an instant against the welfare of those whose young lives are embittered and corrupted in such an atmosphere.

Aside from all considerations of justice and morality, the passage of a bill which proposes to overthrow the reformatory system of the State would prove to be one of the most vexatious pieces of legislation ever enacted. be not only vexatious, but costly. would make the issue of every commitment uncertain, paralyze the energies of every institution affected by it, and put every child committed under it into purgatory for thirty days. And more than that, it would multiply litigation, and further crowd the calendar of every court. A rehearing would have to be begun within a month, but who could pretend to say when it would be ended? Delays, postpone ments, technicalities, false testimony, hypocritical pretences of injured innocence and wounded affection, and all the long familia train of accidents and devices by which justice is defeated, would mark the operation of the law. If the Assembly does its duty, Bill No. 667 will be permitted to die without a struggle.

NEEDED BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS.

A year ago there was a good deal of agitation in regard to enlarging the terminal facilities of the East River Bridge at the New-York end. The adoption of the "circulating system" was earnestly urged on the trustees, in order to bring the railway service up to the demands of the constantly increasing passenger travel. After considerable discussion, the trustees decided to postpone action, and in the meantime nothing whatever has been done. During the progress of the discussion referred to it was earnestly hoped that the bill reorganizing the Board of Trustees would become a law, and the management of the great structure be put in the hands of a commission keenly alive to its needs and possibilities. Unfortunately, the bill failed. Another bill has been proposed this year, however, and so the conditions existing twelve months ago are substantially repeated.

It is pertinent to inquire why nothing has been accomplished in the time that has elapsed. The principal reason is the supineness and indifference of the twenty trustees as to the work under their control and the development of it that is required in the interest of the millions who make daily use of it. For four months last summer they held not a single meeting, and it is notorious that at least one of the ex-officio members has never attended one of the monthly meetings. That the public welfare demands the abolition of such a negligent and cumbrous board is too plain to need argument. Mr. Aspinall's bill ought to have been brought forward early in the session, but there is ample time yet to push it through both houses. In 1885 Governor Hill vetoed a reorganization bill, and last year he let the one passed die on his hands. The pending measure ought to be passed now in time for action by the Governor prior to the ad-The jam in the vicinity of the Bridge entrance is

daily becoming denser and more intolerable. While

no reasonable person can expect any practical

steps in the direction of remedying this state of things to be taken by the present trustees, unless an unlooked-for access of public spirit comes upon them, it is not the less the right and the duty of the public who use the Bridge, and of the organs of public opinion, to insist that a remedy be applied. The remedy needed is obv ous. Enlarge the Bridge terminal station and the approaches thereto; provide numerous and easily accessible entrances; reorganize the carrying system so as at least to double the railway capacity. These are the essential outlines. It will not be a difficult problem for the officials charged with the Bridge management to work out the details and provide the sorely needed improvements. For our own part, however, we despair of the present trustees, and look to the Legislature to help forward the work that should have been begun long ago by giving us, instead, a commission which will seek to satisfy the public wants, and

## MONEY AND BUSINESS. It is not an old-fashioned financial blizzard

in which the public will feel entire confidence.

which has visited the Street during the past week, but rather a season of liquidation in those stocks which have for a long time been artificially held at prices not warranted by events or carning power. The character of the market is shown by a few figures. At the lowest point on Friday the loss from the closing of the preceding week was \$27 37 on only the twelve shares most largely sold, an average of \$2 28 per share, while on all the rest of the list the average loss was only half a dollar per share. At the close on Saturday, after some recovery, the week's loss on the twelve stocks was only \$1 18 per share, while the loss on all the rest of the list averaged 30 cents per share. Thus the drop and the recovery were both mainly confined to a few securities, and those were stock in which for months there was exceedingly good reason for selling, but the cliques and the belated investors persisted in trusting the powers of manipulation rather than the power of earning dividends. The irony of the situation comes in the collapse of manipulation just when the earn ing power of railroads is improving. The gross earnings of eighty-two roads for the first and second, and sixty-one for the third, weeks of March aggregate \$13,054,480, against \$11,375,296 for the same weeks and on the same roads last year, a gain of 14.8 per cent, and while last year's blizzard accounts for part of the gain, the recent advance in rates accounts for a larger part. It is true that the prospect is not entirely un

clouded. Boston has not liquidated yet in copper In spite of the great gain in exports for March, there has probably been an excess of imports. In spite of the agreement to raise rates, there is still some outting among the railroads. The earnings of some important lines show very narrow gains over period of disaster last year. But the adjourn ment of the Texas Legislature, a hostile railroad bill having been defeated, and the opening of Oklahoma for settlement, are points of value to some roads; the payment of the usual dividend by Rock Island and of coupons on some of the lowest obligations of the Atchison are encouraging features. Of far wider importance is the fact that the winter wheat erop looks unusually well, while the area sown to spring wheat appears to have largely increased. The depressions in the fron and coal trade are at present rather the most gloomy feature in the business outlook, but, in spite of these, the volume of payments reported through the banks last week was 8 per cent larger than last year at New-York, 26 per cent larger at Bosisst year at New-Tork, To per cent sarger at hos-ton, Philadelphia and Chicago, and 20 1-2 per cent larger at the thirty-six other cities and towns. Purt of this may be the result of speculation, but not by any means the whole.

Two iron furnaces in Pennsylvania have stopped

But the railroads have not quite their old freedom under the Interstate law, as now amended and enferced, to modify rates for the sid of special industries or localities. The reports earnings show that they have not quite the old margin of profit, though with greatly increa traffle. Southern iron is still offered below rent prices, and in some instances large blocks through commission houses, but the main difficulty of the trade is that consumption does n improve and is evidently much below the pres production. The accumulation of coal also tinges, for the output has been over 500,000 tens weekly, though efforts to curtail production were supposed to have some effect. The individual operators seize the occasion to increase their output as long as the companies undertake to keep up the price. " The Iron Age," in an exhaustive examination of copper statistics, concludes that at 10 cents per pound 86,000 tons would be produced in this country, and 219,000 in the world, while the consumption has never b large, and a stock of 175,000 tons remains on hand. These and other facts indicate that is creasing production in important branches requires the increasing consumption which lower prices might stimulate, and only misfortune has come from efforts to prevent decline. The wheat market illustrates the same truth

The price has fallen 3 1-2 cents for the week, and Atlantic exports for two weeks have reached 600,000 bushels, against 978,000 last year. But in four weeks the exports have been only 685,000 bushels, against 1,734,000 last year; of flour, 455,000 barrels, against 770,000 last year, and of corn, 7,100,000 bushels, against 1,870,000 last year. Corn has declined nearly 1 cent, oats rising a fraction. Cotton remains strong, exports continue enormous, 492,239 bales in March, against 273,485 last year, and far exceed port receipts, which have been 297,510 bales, against 192,578 last year. To this product is due a third of the increase, \$7,000,000, in experts from New-York for March, the increase in cotton being 50,000 bales here and 169,000 at other ports, from which it may be inferred that the total exports for the month may reach \$68,000,000, against about \$70,000,000 of imports, of which the increase at New-York has been 11,9 per cent. Of pork products also the exports have been larger than last year, though the annual reports of hogs packed for the year ending March 1 show an aggregate of 10,798,974, against 11,-532,707 for the previous year.

During the week monetary disturbances have not arisen from the Treasury, which has neither increased nor decreased its cash. Demands grow. ing from large loaus at Boston and Philadelphia have been felt, but the bank statement here as yet shows little decrease in the unprecedented amoun of loans. The reserves were cut down a little, but are large enough for a point usually about the lowest of the season. Liquidation in stocks might cause an outgo of gold, but at present demands are chiefly connected with the unusual stocks of goods which an open winter has compelled dealers to retain. Tardiness of collections and 888 failures in four weeks, against 805 last year, are in part attributable to the same cause.

It is to be hoped that something practical will come of the meeting between the Mayor and the presidents of the gas companies to-day. The question of the accumulation of gas in the subways is one that ought to be disposed of at once. What right have the makers of gas to pollute the earth with their product? Why are they not to stand on the same basis with the manufacturers of cream-of-tartar and other substances the process of making which defiles the air and makes it unhealthful? And especially now that the escaping gas makes the subways liable to explode, it is high time that something was done to put a stop to this source of danger. The people look to Mayo Grant to push the matter 'vigorously.

It is reported that very large sponges have been found growing in a pond at Coultersville, near Pittsburg. Some of the largest of contemporaneous sponges can be seen daily in front of that great American institution, the free-lunch counter

In Boston they are still discussing the question of the use of overhead wires for street-railway motors. There was an elaborate hearing before the Board of Aldermen last week, and the matter will not be disposed of before April 10. Nearly all the arguments presented on Wednesday were offered in behalf of the company which is seeking the privilege of using this highly dangerous aystem. The only point of consequence submitted on the other side was that the wires might interfere sis was laid on the danger arising from the carrying of a current powerful enough to run streetcars in case of a breaking of the wires. In this city we have had sufficient experience with broken electric-light wires to appreciate this peril. Boston evidently has the lesson yet to learn. From the trend of things at last week's hearing it seems probable that Boston will soon have this incubus fastened upon har. Now is the time for her citizens to bestir themselves if they wish to avert the threatened infliction.

Mr. Sheehan gyrating up and down the Assembly chamber, wildly waving his arms and shricking at the top of his voice, is amusing, but not edifying. We beg to remind the member from Buffalo that a careful perusal of history, ancient and modern, proves conclusively that no great cause was ever won in this way.

A sensational "dime museum" has had on exhibition a representation of the murder of the drug clerk Wechsung by the boy Krulisch. That such things are available as an "attraction" betokens the low tone of public morals and public taste in the city, but in this case there was an obvious injustice to the lad, against whom the grave charge of murder has not been proved. So every body will rejoice to learn that the Superintendent of Police has caused this particular exhibition to be stopped. It is rarely that we hear of a more disgusting affair. Really, there ought to be a law preventing such demoralizing exhibitions.

Governor Hill's defiance of the moral sentiment of the community often seems almost inexplicable, but here is a very easy explanation: He knows that, no matter how unscrupulous or unworths he may show himself to be, whenever he receives the regular Democratic nomination for any office, 99 per cent of the party, including many good men who would be ashamed to do the things he does, will walk to the polls and vote for him. This is a striking fact in our political life which no thoughtful man should overlook.

General Horatio C. King will be the Decoration Day orator at Orange, N. J.

Count Hoyos, the comrade of the late Prince Rudolf of Austria, has joined Cardinal Lavigerie's anti-slavery crusade in Africa.

Miss Brigham's acceptance of the preside Mount Holyoko Seminary causes great rejoicing to Massachusetts, and there is much talk of enlarging the scope of the institution. The late S. C. Hall, founder of "The Art Journal,"

is credited with the authorship or editorship of 350 The fifth course of Winkley loctures will be given in the Junior Lecture Room, Eartlet Chapet, Theo-

logical Semmary, Andover, April 1 to April 0, by E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL.D., professor of Economics and Finance in Cornell University. In one of his has essays Matthew Arnold said

M. Scherer, whose death was recently announced:
"M. Edmond Schorer is an exceptional Frenchman. He is a sonalor of France and cas of the directors of the "Temps" newspaper. But he was trained as Geneva, that home of large instruction and lucial intelligence. He knows theroughly the language and literature of Engiand, Italy, Garmany, as well as of France, Well-informed, intelligent, disinterested, open-minded, sympathetic, M. Scherer has much in common with the admirable critic whom France has lost-Sainte Beuve.

production during the last week, and manu-facturers say, in their appeal for lower railroad rates, that under present dirgumstances many oth-the "Admiral of the Blues." He was born April 2.

ix fect in height, wall proportions the movements. His wife is a dawner, of the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar, ir., will spe car in Etirope; she studying art. King Milan's last official act was to deco

Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie of Denma are fine akaters, and it is told that one afterno after a long run across the ice, they sad down to ru on a log. While there they noticed a little boy we was vainly trying to put his states on. On seeing the Royal couple the lad took off his last and said: O dear Princess Marie, can you not help me to put meatates on! The Royal lady smiled, knelt down of the log, and firmly fastened the straps round the boy ankles.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The following advertisement sopears in "The

FOR LENT.-150 appelling ways of cook orving eggs fully axpinined in "Egg Cooke I. Suranne, ex-chof de cuisine to the Dula of I From which it will be seen that the strict Chu

"Vote as you pray," exclaimed the praceer; the ward politician who was listening to hubispered to himself: "The duffer ain't got it straig the boys always prey as they vote."

On the Chicago Express.—Passenger (who had all the conductor)—Hello, Edi You warm—as if you had been having some proxy

work.

Conductor—Yes, I have. I spent twenty minute in the second coach packing hogs. It was hill our works agree and passongers were standing in the siste.—[Buring ton Free Press.]

Some vegetarians are dissatisfied with "vegetarian." They think that "fruit "frutarian" would be better. In the Potage.—Lady—Biddy, have you seen the little stuffed bird I had in my bennet? Biddy—Yis, mum; I put it in the soup to make it a little richer.—(The Epoch.

Another young clergyman in the West has been preaching one of Dr. Talmage's sermons for his own. It is rather remarkable that pulpit plagfarists so frequently use the sermons of a man so widely, reported as Dr. Talmage.

English As She Is Spelled.—Teacher (in England Correct Now spell Chumley. Pupil—C-h-o-l-m-o-n-d-o, chum-i-y, lie-Chuml Teacher—Excellent! I would give you ten cree to-day if you hadn't flunked so badly on "Woffle You left out sixteen letters of that name.—(New-You

Senator Palmer's joy at finding the onk Some people begin very early in life to help aristides, because they are "tired of hearing him called "the Juxt." "Why don't you walk home from school with Minnie Spring!" a mother one day asked her little daughter. "I never see you together now." "No m, we're not together very much," said the little girl, demurely. "You are in the same classes, aren't you!" "Yes'm." "And you live in the same street. It must be that you don't think her a nice little girl." "Mamma," burst forth the child, with a gush of confidence, "she is so good that sometimes I almost hate her!"—(Youth's Companion.

Mayor Fitter, of Philadelphia, is making a collection of the photographs of eminent Ameri

The Consul to Havana will most likely be necticut man. The taste seems to be for a with Connecticut filling, or a Connecticut with Havana filling.—(New-Orleans Picayune, . It makes Cuba seem nearer to be told that it

only ninety miles from American soil to the wi Havana.

A Disappointed Husband.—Citizen (at florist's)—Have you any plants with bugs on them?

Florist— No, indeed! I don't keep such things.
Citizen (disappointedly)—I was in hopes you dist.
My wife never lets me smoke in the house except when there are bugs on the plants.—(Burlington Free Press.

A travelling man has dubbed the Delaware, Lacks-wanna and Western Rafirosal the Delay, Linger and Wait Railroad, because he can delay, linger and wait at any point on it and be sure of catching a train in a

Mother (to daughter)—I understand, my dear, the you made quite an impression at the conversation the other evening.

Daughter—Yes, mamma.

Mother—What subject did you discuss?

Daughter—I didn't discuss anything, mamma; I I others do the discussing.—(Harper's Magazine.

"The Medical Gazette" says that a prominer physician recently received the following latter from a brother practitioner: "dear Dock I have a pashur whos physical sines shows that the wind-pipe is ulcerated off and his lungs have drop down into his tunnick I have given hym every thin without steel stumick I have given hym every thin without steel ner father is welthy honable and influenchal as he cember of assembly and god nose I don't want to loos hym what shall I do ans by return male.

A temperance organ says a prominent office-holdes has shortened his life twenty-five years by his free indulgence in wine and other liquous at Banquets. The prominent office-holder is over seventy years old, and it will be pretty hard to convince him that he would have been nearly a centenarian now if he had let intoxicants alone.—(Norristown Herald.

It is said that Milan, the ex-King of Servia, write his memoirs. They would make an ero modern French play.

A reporter on one of our Boston dailles sent in paragraph about the "Australian ballot." The des-citor, in the plenitude of his superior knowledge changed it to read "Australian bullot," and it appears under the appropriate heading of musical and dramati-pews.—(Boston Transcript.

"The Elgin (Tex.) Times says: "To-day was our birthday, and we celebrated the occasion by setting up' two columns of type, cutting half a cord of wood, rocking the baby two hours and cleaning our shotgun." Married Rich.—Gus—I hear George has married an heiress. He's in clover now, I suppose?

Dick—No, he's working like a borse, trying to pay his board at a \$40 a week hotel. Her father pays hers, and she won't live anywhere else.—(New-York Weekly.

THE COUNTRY WILL BE PAINTED EMBRALD.

From the Springfield Union.

It is reported that Mr. Parnell talks of coming over to America this summer. If he comes and can stand the racket, he will have one of the biggest times ever granted to a foreigner. WHAT THE SAMOAN DISASTER TEACHES.

From The Philadelphia Times.

From The Philadelphia Times.

There is one lesson that this disaster teaches, however, that ought not to go unheeded—the necessity of making our navy large enough to prevent a catastrophe like this from being a source of positive danger. We not only need more ships than we are building, but many more. If our flag is to be respected it must be seen, and the rebuilding of our navy necessarily goes before the restoration of our merchantmen. A nation that faits to have sufficient mayal force of its own, however great its trade. In the future we can only hope to assert our place among nations as well as to promote our interests by the display of naval power.

"HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN A ROOSHUN. From The Chicago News. Now that Allen Thorndike Rice is going to St. Petersburg as United States Minister many people will suspect that the Caar of Russia is the author of the Arthur Richmond letters.

DR'ER GRADY HAS HIS EYE ON THE PLACE

From The Atlanta Constitu Let us have a new White House, and as the for conturies to come of our Presidents, I a building of such magnificent apportionmen will be a structure of national pride.

JUST WAIT AND SEE!

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazotte.

Ex-President Cleveland and his party are comin home from Cuba. The American baseball teams at on the bounding billows of the Atlantic, homeware bound from Great Britain. Which will receive house tenthusiastic reception? Undoubtedly the baseball boys. In a certain view of public appreciation it is better to be an expert right-fielder than to have been a poor President. A PRETTY DESPERATE CASE.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The man who yesterday committed suicide fug into the Calcago River died a horrist Death is tarrible in any form, but there deaths more blood-curding than others.

RATHER REGARDLESS OF STYLE, THOUGH.

ELSE, WHY POSTMARK AT ALL!

From The Norwich Bulletin.

The shape who wield the postmarking tools should be furnished with those capable of printing legisle and indulbly, and required to use them properly, and indulbly, and required to use them properly.

HOW IT STRIKES AN OUTSIDES.

From The St. Louis Globe-Damocrat.

Nobody believed that Governor Hill, of New was shinere when he declared that he was a for ballot reform. Pheterore nobody will by prieed that Hill and the Democrats have put a 5 bogus ballot seform bill h order to defen grautine reform measure which has been been legislations since the season began, and thus the reform project.